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BASIC GRAMMAR Of English

- English Grammar super lengkap
- Contoh penggunaan English Grammar pada kalimat
- Soal latihan pada setiap pokok bahasan
- Kunci jawaban dan pembahasan
- Dilengkapi Regular dan Irregular Verb
- Ditulis oleh tim yang kompeten di bidangnya

RECOMMENDED FOR:

Young Learner

Person with Little background in grammar

Students or workers who are not confident in their knowledge of grammar

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Preface

This book is written for young learner or a person with little background in grammar. This assumption is based on our experiences in learning and teaching grammar for young learner.

This book also made for students or workers who are not confident in their knowledge of grammar. We believe that people especially students can learn grammar if they are first introduced to a simple and clear category of English.

We hope that the readers can apply their grammatically knowledge .

The Writers

Contents

Noun

A. REGULAR AND IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUN

1. Regular Noun

Regular Noun	Example	
	Singular	**Plural**
-s ending *The word that ends by a consonant will add -s*	dog cat fruit bag pen apple chalk book	dogs cats fruits bags pens apples chalks books
-es ending *The word that has ending sound –sh, -ch, -s, -z, -x*	tomato potato fox box bus church watch brush mango dish leaf	tomatoes potatoes foxes boxes buses churches watches brushes mangoes dishes leaves

-ies ending *The word that end with consonant –y will add -ies*	family baby city	families babies cities

2. IRREGULAR NOUN

Singular	Plural
tooth	teeth
ox	oxen
fish	fish
sheep	sheep
man	men
woman	women
person	people
mouse	mice
goose	geese
child	children
deer	deer

EXERCISE 1

Fill in this table below!

Singular	Plural
Cat	....
Dog	....
Hen	....
Bag	....
Pen	....
Bus	....

Leaf	....
Mango	....
Watch	....
Church	....
Fox	....
Box	....
Baby	....
City	....
Family	....

EXERCISE 2

Draw a line from singular to plural!

Man	❍	❍	Teeth
Tooth	❍	❍	Feet
Foot	❍	❍	Women
Ox	❍	❍	Men
Woman	❍	❍	Oxen
Person	❍	❍	Mice
Mouse	❍	❍	People
Goose	❍	❍	Geese

EXERCISE 3

Tell if the underlined nouns are singular or plural!

1. I carried two bags on the way to the airport.

   ____

2. My father saw oxen in the plain.

   ____

3. How many pens do you have?

   ____

4. We need a loaf of bread for making the pudding.

   ____

5. I have a student that lives in this neighborhood.

   ____

6. She has many children at her house.

   ____

7. I put an apple on the table.

   ____

8. How many mice that you saw in your kitchen?

   ____

9. How many women attend the ceremony?

   ____

10. Mr. Ben has geese on his farm.

    ____

11. Tono is a good man.

    ____

12. I have many sisters.

    ____

13. My family is a happy family.

____

14. I sweep some dry leaves on the garden.

____

15. I hear a baby cry loudly.

____

B. ARTICLES

Articles come before a noun.

There are 2 (two) kinds of articles in part of speech:

1. **Definite Article = "The"**

   Example:
   - The book that you hold is red.
   - Let's go to school by the bus!
   - The sun shines so brightly today.

2. **Indefinite Article = "A and An"**

   "A" is followed by noun that begins with consonant, "An" is followed by noun that begins with vowels or "h" if the "h" is silent.

   Example:
   - I already waited for you for an hour.
   - They have a big dog.
   - She has an umbrella in her room.
   - Linda has an ox on her farm.

EXERCISE 1

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate articles!

1. I put .... glass of water on the table.
2. She eats .... egg every morning before goes to office.
3. He gives me .... pair of shoes as my birthday present.
4. .... apple a day takes your doctor away.
5. Many stars on .... sky tonight.
6. She buys .... ice cream because it is so hot today.
7. They will buy .... new house next month.
8. Every morning my dad always drinks .... cup of tea and .... slice of bread for his breakfast.
9. My uncle will buy .... new red car tomorrow and this is very expensive.
10. .... sun shines so bright today.
11. .... woman who stood under .... tree is my mom. She was waiting for me.
12. I want to have .... dog. .... dog that I want is German shepherd.
13. Would you mind to pass me .... orange?
14. Ms. Sari is .... teacher who teaches me Math lesson.
15. I always borrow .... book from .... library every week.

EXERCISE 2

Fill in this paragraph with the appropriate articles (a, an, the)!

On last Sunday I met .... big dog. .... dog was so cute. It seemed belong to nobody. I brought .... dog to my house then I gave him .... slice of cake but it refused .... cake. When I gave .... bone, ... dog enjoyed and ate it. But not too long I read .... phone number on its necklace and my dad told me to report this dog to .... owner. So I called .... number and .... owner came to brought it back home. Actually I was sad, but my dad has promised me to buy .... dog from pet shop next week. So next week we will go to .... pet shop.

C. EXPRESSIONS OF QUANTITY

- indicate the amount of something
- are used before nouns (countable or uncountable nouns)
- there are three groups of expressions of quantity:

1. Expressions of quantity which **are used with both countable and uncountable nouns** such as ***a lot of, lots of.***

   Example:

   (1) We do not *have a lot of time*.

   (2) She does not have *a lot of money*.

   (3) We have *lots of things* to do.

   (4) She has *lots of fat cats.*

2. Expressions of quantity which **are only used with countable nouns such as many, a few.**

   Example:

   (1) We have read *many science books.*

   (2) I met *a few friends* at Catherine's wedding last night.

3. Expressions of quantity which **are only used with uncountable nouns such as much, a little.**

   Example:

   (1) We have *much homework* to do.

   (2) There is *a little water* in that bottle.

EXERCISE 1

Fill in the blanks with "many or much"!

1. I have so .... dogs at home.
2. Andy consumed too .... sugar on his last weekend.
3. He has so .... money inside his briefcase.
4. We just put too .... salt so the soup becomes so salty.
5. The aircraft has so .... propellers.
6. He just thinks too .... about his mother.
7. The sand sculpture is so big. It uses so .... sand from the sea.
8. There are so .... oranges on the cart.
9. I think he put too .... oil on this pan.

10. How .... students were in the playground?
11. My grandfather is old, he doesn't have .... hair anymore.
12. I saw so .... motorcycles along the way.
13. How .... friends has she got?
14. My sister doesn't drink .... milk.
15. How .... of you ever been to Hongkong?
16. It's cool how .... milk these cows produce everyday.
17. Can you please be hurry? It's because we don't have .... time.
18. You put too .... sauce on your plate.
19. We should have .... rooms in our new house.
20. I wonder how .... glue they use to stick this gigantic paper.

Pronoun

A. Personal Pronouns

	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
Singular	I you it, she, he	me you it, her, him	mine yours its, hers, his	my name your name its name, her, his
Plural	we you they	us you them	ours yours theirs	our names your names their names

Example:

	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
Singular	I love books.	My mother loves me.	The book is mine.	my book
	You love books.	Your daughter loves you.	The book is yours.	your book
	He/ She loves books.	You love him/her.	The book is his/hers.	his/her book

Plural	We love books.	Our teacher loves us.	The book is ours.	our book
	You love books.	Our teacher loves you.	The book is yours.	your book
	They love books.	Our teacher loves them.	The book is yours.	their book

EXERCISE 1

Circle the best answer!

1. This is (my/mine) car.
2. She is (mine/my) mom.
3. I have a dog. (It/Its) name is Owen.
4. This book is (my/mine).
5. Tono and Rita are my friends. (They/Their) are so nice to me.
6. Tono and Rita have big cars. (They/Their) cars are red.
7. Susan has a cat. (She/Her) cat is fat.
8. They have a new house. (Their/They) house is so expensive.
9. My uncle has a big truck. (He/His) truck made in USA.
10. We have a new bike. (Our/Ours) bike is yellow.

11. (He/His) shoes are black.
12. Mitha borrowed (you/your) book last night.
13. Susan and Linda have pets. (Theirs/Their) pets are dogs.
14. My mom loves flowers. The flowers garden outside is (her/hers).
15. This book is not (my/mine). But it's (your/yours).

EXERCISE 2

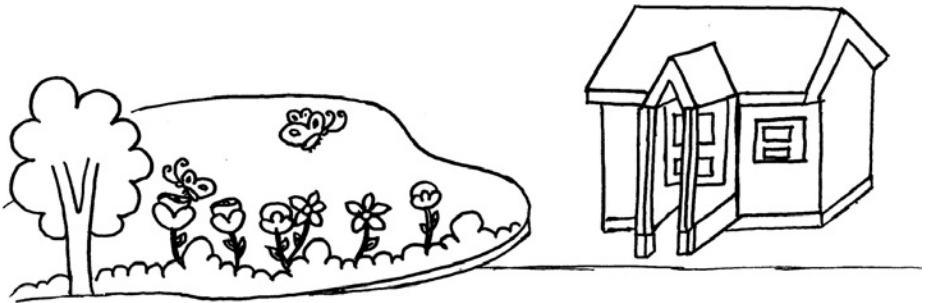
Please find the possessive adjectives on these sentences below then circle it!

1. She has a cat. Her cat is very fat.
2. They have a car. Their car is black.
3. I have a dog. My dog is so smart.
4. Is your dog black?
5. I don't have any cat. My pet is a dog.
6. They have a new house. Their house is big.
7. We will go holiday. Our destination is Bali.
8. Susan has a brother. Her brother is 9 years old.
9. Billy and Rika live in Yogyakarta. Their house is in Jl. Kaliurang No.3.
10. You got a new bag. Your bag is big.
11. Linda and Lia are twins. Their clothes are always same.

12. My pet is a dog.
13. He has a dog, its tail is long.
14. He has a new bike. His bike is cheap.
15. Ben gets his report book.

EXERCISE 3

Can you find possessive adjective in this paragraph? Please circle it when you find it!

Helena 's Garden

Helena is a kind and beautiful girl. She lives in Bogor with her family. She is 10 years old. She has a beautiful flowers garden at her back yard. Helena always takes care of her garden with her mom everyday. Her mom teaches her about how to plant some flowers. They usually water the orchids, jasmines and roses in the afternoon. Helena enjoys to do this because she loves flowers. Many of her friends sometimes visit Helena 's garden to see her flowers.

B. Reflexive Pronouns

Singular	Plural
myself yourself herself, himself, itself	ourselves yourselves themselves

Reflexive Pronouns	Example
myself yourself herself ourselves yourselves themselves	I can do it by myself. You fix the car by yourself. She learns English by herself. We cook it by ourselves. All of you'd better do it by yourselves. They make this pattern by themselves.

EXERCISE 1

Fill in these sentences below with the correct reflexive pronouns!

1. I .... don't know about this news.
2. She did it by .... . Nobody helped her.
3. You better do it by .... cause this is your own job.
4. He can build a house by ....
5. We cook these foods by .... , our recipe is easy.
6. They built the sandcastle by .... last week .
7. My mom washes the dishes everyday by .... , nobody helps her.

8. Lisa and Tono wrote the essay by .... , they got high score for this.

9. My uncle can cook by .... , he is good at cooking.

10. The dog can catch a mouse by .... , it so smart and strong.

Verb

- is a part of speech that expresses a physical action, mental action, or a state of being
- becomes the predicate of the sentence, influenced by the subject
- modified in form which indicates tense, aspect, voice, and mood

Verb is classified into:

1. **Finite and Nonfinite Verb**

   Finite verb is verb with tense, meanwhile nonfinite verb is verb without tense.

   Example:

   - I *swam* with my friend yesterday. (Here the word 'swam' is finite verb).
   - She has *studied* with me. (Here the word 'studied' is nonfinite verb).

2. **Auxiliary Verb**

   Auxiliary verbs usually accompany a main verb to express tense (present, past, future), aspect (simple, progressive, perfect), voice (active or passive voice), and mood (indicative, imperative, subjunctive).

Example:

- I *have* written the composition. (in this sentence the main verb is write, the auxiliary verb 'have' express perfect aspect).
- My homework *is* done. (in this sentence the main verb is do, the auxiliary verb 'is' express passive voice)

3. Linking Verb

Linking verb is verb that connects the subject and its complement (noun or adjective) in a sentence.

(1) to be (is, am, are, was, were, be, been, being)
Example:
- You *are* a diligent student.
- He *is* a good teacher.

(2) verbs that related to the five senses (look, smell, feel, taste, and sound)
Example:
- You *looks* so pretty with that dress.
- It will *smell* bad when you do not clean it.

(3) verbs that indicates a state of being (seem, appear, become, remain)
Example:
- It *seems* difficult to be solved.
- He *becomes* the best student in this school.

4. Transitive Verb and Intransitive Verb

(1) Transitive verb is the verb that needs the object.
Example:
- I *borrow* her pen.
- She *gives* that story book to me.

(2) Intransitive verb is the verb that do not need the object in a sentence.

Example:

- My little brother *cried*.
- The telephone *rang*.

5. Regular and Irregular Verbs

(1) Regular verb is verb that conjugation follows the typical patterns.

Example:

	Present (Verb 1)	Past (Verb 2)	Past Participle (Verb 3)
1.	achieve	achieved	achieved
2.	act	acted	acted
3.	answer	answered	answered
4.	borrow	borrowed	borrowed
5.	bother	bothered	bothered
6.	call	called	called
7.	cook	cooked	cooked
8.	climb	climbed	climbed
9.	cry	cried	cried
10.	fill	filled	filled
11.	heal	healed	healed
12.	help	helped	helped
13.	jump	jumped	jumped
14.	kick	kicked	kicked
15.	love	loved	loved
16.	miss	missed	missed
17.	need	needed	needed